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FOUR CONTENDERS REGISTER FOR ELECTION OF LDP HEAD

OW160227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 16, KYODO -- Four contenders for head of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Saturday registered for election next month as party leaders failed to pick a successor to outgoing LDP head and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday night.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, minister in charge of the Administrative Management Agency, regarded as most powerful, was the first to register at the party's headquarters. Nakasone, 63, is supported by three "mainstream" factions within the conservative party led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, himself and Suzuki, who stunned the nation Tuesday by announcing he was stepping down.

Three leaders of the party -- Suzuki, Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda -- met Friday night to try to choose Suzuki's successor through negotiations, but in vain. But they agreed to ban election campaigns until next Friday to try to transfer power from Suzuki to someone without causing intraparty turmoil and divisions.

Nakasone's rivals who registered their candidacy were International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe; Toshio Komoto, head of the Economic Planning Agency; and Ichiro Nakagawa, head of the Science and Technology Agency. All these three belong to nonmainstream factions inferior in power to the mainstream factions.

The Tanaka and Suzuki factions decided not to send their own candidates to the primary election to be participated in by about 1 million rank and file members of the party. The deadline for candidacy is 1 p.m. Saturday.

If the one-week mediation efforts by Suzuki, Fukuda and Nikaido fail, all party members are asked to cast their ballots November 23. The top three vote-getters then face an election by 421 Diet members of the party November 25.

LDP LEADERS TO FURTHER DISCUSS SUZUKI SUCCESSION

OW161239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 16, KYODO -- Three leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party are to resume discussions at 10 a.m. Monday in a continuing effort to select a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki through "negotiations" rather than an energy-consuming primary election. The decision came Saturday afternoon when the "supreme advisers" of the party got together for the second time to discuss the matter shortly after the four contenders for the post registered their candidacy.

The three leaders of the party -- Suzuki, party Secretary General Susumu Nikaido, and former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda -- met Friday in a bid to avoid a primary election by picking Suzuki's successor through negotiations. The three leaders failed to select a successor, and the election was officially announced Saturday as scheduled.

The "supreme advisers," including former Prime Ministers Nobusuke Kishi and Takeo Miki, as well as Fukuda, heard a report on the discussions of the three leaders Saturday afternoon. The advisers agreed to ask the three leaders to continue their efforts next week, taking into consideration a strong party recommendation that primary elections would prevent the government from performing such important tasks as compiling a supplementary budget for the current fiscal year.

The three leaders are expected to ask the candidates to cooperate in this respect. According to Nikaido, the choice of Suzuki's successor will be limited to the four candidates if an agreement is reached to avoid a vote. If the efforts fail, however, the primary will be held November 23, with mail ballots to be cast by the 1,045,714 members and other eligible voters of the party. The three highest vote-getters will then have a final vote by the 421 party Diet members at their convention November 25.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS GROUP PAYS VISIT

Tour of Mangyongdae

SK162312 Pyongnyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV], headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of the former CPV, visited Mangyongdae on 13 October. Accompanying the delegation were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, member of the Military Committee of the KWP Central Committee and vice minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and military attache of the PRC embassy to our country Yu Kezhong.

While hearing an explanation about the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history and his revolutionary home, the guests thoughtfully inspected the historic remains at the Mangyongdae home. After taking a souvenir photograph in front of the home, the guests inspected the revolutionary relics on Mangyongbong hill. The head of the delegation said that he is deeply impressed by the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and that it is very important to indoctrinate the new generation with the revolutionary history of the comrade president.

The delegation visited the Mangyongdae revolutionary school. Hung at the school were such slogans as: "We Warmly Welcome Delegation of the former CPV!" "Long Live the Great Militant Friendship and Unity Forged in Blood Between the Peoples and Armies of Korea and China!" Warmly welcoming the guests, students of the school tied scarves of the juvenile corps on them and presented them bouquets of flowers. After inspecting the lecture rooms and laboratories, the guests watched a firing drill by the students.

The delegation head said that through his inspection, he has come to well understand that the Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, always pays deep interest and gives large consideration to the education and indoctrination of future generations. He said: We are convinced that the school's students will be better prepared as the excellent reserves of the country and successors to the revolution, upholding the lofty intention of the comrade president.

The delegation also inspected the Arch of Triumph on 14 October. The guests took deep interest in the inspecting of relief sculptures and a group of sculptures of the Arch of Triumph, which was erected according to our party's lofty intention and energetic leadership to pass on forever the glorious and brilliant historic legacy of the great leader to the generations in all ages to come.

After the inspection, deputy head of the delegation Comrade Xie Fang said: We deem it an honor to inspect the Arch of Triumph on the significant day when President Kim Il-song made a historic speech marking his historic triumphal return home 37 years ago. The dear leader Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il personally initiated the construction of this magnificent, wonderful and monumental edifice and led the construction of the Arch of Triumph from design to erection.

We will never forget our inspection of the Arch of Triumph. We were deeply moved when we saw the group of sculptures of anti-Japanese guerrillas warmly welcoming the triumphal return home of President Kim Il-song. We recollect with deep emotion the past days when the great leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song actively assisted the Chinese revolution, waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The delegation also visited the Pyongyang subway and watched the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

17 Oct Kaesong Rally

SK180747 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] A rally of Kaesong citizens and the soldiers of a unit of the Korean People's Army [KPA] welcomed the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] on 17 October at the Kaesong Municipal Cultural Center. Hung on the platform of the meeting hall were the flags of our country and the PRC. Seen at the meeting hall were the slogans "We Warmly Welcome the Delegation of the Former CPV!" and "Long Live the Great Militant Friendship and Unity Sealed With Blood Between the Peoples and Armies of Korea and China!"

Invited to the rally were the delegation headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of the former CPV, Gu Zhanghong, chief of the Liaison Office of the CPV to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], and its members. Present at the rally were Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, member of the Military Committee of the KWP Central Committee and vice minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, Col Gen Chu To-il, member of the KWP Central Committee, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the MAC, other personages concerned and workers and KPA soldiers in Kaesong City.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the PRC. Chairman Kim Yong-chon spoke first at the rally. Ardently welcoming the delegation of the former CPV, he said: Your visit to Kaesong district is another clear proof of the invincible friendship, which is further being consolidated and developed each day, between the peoples and armies of Korea and China and is a great encouragement to Kaesong citizens and KPA soldiers, who are struggling for the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland.

He noted: The Communists and peoples of Korea and China have vigorously staged a common struggle against imperialist aggression and for the victory of the socialist cause. He pointed out: When our people were suffering from the war of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese people sent their excellent sons and daughters to the Korean front lines, upholding the banner "Resist America, Aid Korea, Safeguard the Home and Defend the Nation." Every day during the grim war, the courageous officers and men of the CPV made an excellent display of the invincible spirit of communist revolution and the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism.

He further said: The imperishable exploits that the fighters of the CPV created during the Korean war and the achievements they left will permanently abide in our people's memory. He stressed: We treasure our friendship with the Chinese people and with the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. We deem it our pride that we have the Chinese people as our intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and China as our reliable rear.

Noting that the peoples and armies of Korea and China have especially friendly relations, he said: The Korean-Chinese friendship -- which the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai provided and which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is bringing into full blossom together with esteemed Comrade Hua Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping -- is a genuinely noble and endlessly invaluable and unbreakable friendship. Our relations are ones between comrades-in-arms and consanguineous ones forged with blood.

Last September the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song visited China and met with the leaders of the Chinese party and government, including esteemed Comrade Hua Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and the Chinese people. This was an epochal event developing the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples and parties of Korea and China into a higher stage. The Korean-Chinese friendship will come into fuller blossom generation after generation and will be everlasting like the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

He noted: The Chinese people and PLA have embarked on the historic road of magnificent march to construct their country into a strong socialist country by realizing the programs for socialist modernization, upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress.

He went on to say: To implement the decisions of the CPC congress, the soldiers of the PLA are further strengthening the party's leadership within the army and establishing socialist spiritual civilization. By accelerating the modernization of defense and vigorously staging combat and political training, they are becoming acquainted with modern combat technology and equipment and outstandingly increasing unit combat capabilities.

He said: We rejoice as over our own over all successes the Chinese people and the officers and men of the PLA have resistered in the struggle to construct socialism and to strengthen national defense. And we hope that they will attain greater successes and achieve victory in their future struggle to reunify China by restoring Taiwan to their motherland.

Noting that the destinies of the peoples of Korea and China are linked permanently as one, he said: In the future, too, as in the past, to realize our common aims and ideals for independence, sovereignty, peace, socialism and communism, we will fight shoulder to shoulder together with the fraternal Chinese people and the soldiers of the PLA.

He said: We sincerely hope that by vigorously accelerating new advance, upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress, the Chinese people and the soldiers of the PLA will brilliantly achieve the grand programs for socialist modernization.

After concluding his speech, he gave a congratulatory banner to the head of the delegation. embroidered in the congratulatory banner were the flags of the two countries and letters reading: "Long Live the Great Friendship and Unity Forged With Blood Between the Peoples and Armies of Korea and China!"

Han Xianchu Rally Speech

SK180814 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Report on speech by Han Xianchu, member of CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV], at the 17 October Kaesong rally welcoming the delegation of former CPV]

[Text] First, saying that the delegation is visiting our country with thick and deep friendship extended from the Chinese people and the members of the former CPV to the fraternal Korean people and the KPA, he said: We are spending meaningful days in this warm atmosphere, teeming with happiness and joy for the reunion of old comrades-in-arms.

Each time we meet comrades-in-arms of Korea, we recall the history of the honorable struggle in which the peoples and armies of China and Korea fought against the common enemy, supporting and assisting one another, he said. He added: At every historic stage of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people, the Korean comrades-in-arms fought shoulder to shoulder with us and supported the revolutionary cause of our people with their blood and lives. What should be mentioned with particular emphasis is that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, by his own revolutionary activities, rendered precious support for the revolutionary cause of China. The Chinese people will never forget this and express deep gratitude for it.

Saying that shortly after the founding of the DPRK and the PRC the U.S. imperialists started the barbarous war of aggression against Korea, he noted: Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP, the heroic Korean people and People's Army bravely turned out in the struggle of resistance without fear of the strong enemy and by the end of the 3-year Fatherland Liberation War defeated the U.S. aggressors and won a great victory, greatly contributing to defending the security of China and peace in Asia and the world.

Noting that, in accordance with the teaching of the CPC and Chairman Mao Zedong, the CPV, under the banner of "Resist America, Aid Korea, Safeguard the Home, and Defend the Nation," rushed to the Korean front and in the same trench with the Korean people and army jointly beat the aggressors, he said: With the strong aid and support of the people of the fatherland and the Korean people, we successfully accomplished the mission of safeguarding the home and defending the nation and fulfilled the required duty of internationalism.

After saying that during the days of the arduous war, filled with gunsmoke, President Kim Il-song and the Korean party, government and people cared for and helped the CPV like their own sons and daughters, he said: This was an important guarantee for the victory of the volunteers.

Noting that the intimate relations between the peoples of the two countries, relying on one another and sharing joys and sorrows, have been further strengthened and developed as we enter a new period of history, he went on to say: Last spring Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited your heroic country. And last September the great leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song, paid an official state visit to our country and received an extraordinarily solid and sincere welcome from our people. The mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries all scored satisfactory [wonmanhan] successes and set forth a new chapter in the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea. The people of our country are all pleased with this and determined to further strengthen and develop the great China-Korea friendship and glorify it throughout coming generations and eternally.

He said: The triumphs and achievements of the Korean people constitute a great encouragement for us. When compared with the time some 20 years ago when we were leaving your country, a change similar to the creation of the world has taken place in your country.

He said that all these achievements are results that his audience has attained in implementing President Kim Il-song's revolutionary line and are a rich fruition of the efforts to vigorously carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

Saying that the Korean People's Army has achieved great successes in thoroughly implementing the military line set forth by President Kim Il-song, in conducting military and political training with full combat readiness and in waging the struggle to smash the enemy's armed maneuvers, he wished his audience more brilliant successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and to achieve the 10-point prospective goal in socialist economic construction for the 20th century in the 1980's and the fatherland's reunification.

He said that the CPC recently held its 12th plenary session, which occupies an important position in the history of the party, and that this meeting summed up experiences and lessons in the country's socialist revolution and construction and set forth a general task in the party's new historical period. He then said that all the Chinese people are resolved to vigorously struggle to comprehensively unfold a new aspect for socialist modernization construction and to achieve the strategic goals, main points and procedures for economic development in 20 years set forth at the 12th CPC Congress.

He said that although nearly 30 years have elapsed since the cease-fire in Korea, the artificially fabricated division has not ended. He then added: The Korean party and government have made a steady effort to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, have led the Korean people in the struggle to achieve the country's reunification and have put forth correct proposals for reunification.

The Chinese people and all the members of the former CPV resolutely support the grand three principles and five policies on Korea's reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo set forth by President Kim Il-song and the righteous struggle of the Korean people to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

The U.S. troops must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their weapons and equipment. Korea's reunification is the natural trend of history. No force can block it. We firmly believe that under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the KWP, the Korean people will surely achieve the sacred cause for the fatherland's reunification through their steady struggle. An independent and unified new Korea will surely emerge in east Asia.

Long life to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and armies of China and Korea! Long life to President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people!

KPA DELEGATION FETED AT DPRK EMBASSY IN BEIJING

SK150455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (KCNA) -- Chen Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing, hosted a banquet at his embassy on October 13 upon the conclusion of the visit to China by the political workers's delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by KPA Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho.

Invited to the banquet were Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and deputy directors of the CPLA General Political Department. The members of the KPA political workers delegation and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing were present there.

The banquet was addressed by head of the delegation Yun Chi-ho and deputy director Liang Biye. In his speech deputy director Liang Biye said: The delegation's visit to China fully demonstrated the close unity and militant friendship between the two peoples and armies. I believe that these friendly relations will be as eternal as the River Amnok.

He continued: China and Korea are close neighbours which are linked by mountains and rivers and are in lips-and-teeth relations, and the two peoples and armies are intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers. The militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between us are unbreakable as they have withstood long trials.

In the grim period of the revolutionary war, we went through thick and thin together in the same boat and today we are advancing together, helping each other in the cause of socialist construction. The people and army of China regard the successes of the Korean comrades-in-arms as their own and rejoice over them.

The Korean people and the heroic Korean People's Army under the leadership of President Kim Il-song are strenuously endeavoring to creditably carry out the militant tasks set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. We will as ever resolutely support your cause and advance in firm unity with the fraternal Korean comrades-in-arms to win new victory.

The attendants toasted the indestructible friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Delegation Returns From PRC

SK160030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The political workers delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho returned home on October 15 by train after visiting China. The delegation was met at Pyongyang railway station by Lieutenant General Chong Chan-yol and Major General O Kyong-hum of the Korean People's Army and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and an official of his embassy in Pyongyang.

QIAO SHI RECEIVES KWP DELEGATION IN BEIJING

SK140501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of its International Liaison Department, on October 12 met in Beijing the delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Choe Man-kuk on a visit to China. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. The delegation arrived in Shenyang on October 5 at the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and toured Shenyang, Liaoyang and Dalian.

KIM IL-SONG SEES OFF SAO TOME PRESIDENT

SK160037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, left Pyongyang on October 15 by special plane after successfully concluding his state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, together with his wife, warmly saw off His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and his wife at the airport.

Pyongyang airport was pervaded with a farewell atmosphere to see off the friendship envoy of the Sao Tome and Principe people.

Set up among thousands of farewell bidders who turned out carrying the flags of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The farewell bidders were decorating the airport compound with beautiful rhythmic movement of the fan dance.

Amid the playing of the welcome music and the rising cheers of manse (hurrah) the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa came out to the airport. The entourage of His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa also came out to the airport to leave.

Present at the airport were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and leading functionaries of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press. Also on hand were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

Kim Chung-nam, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, left, accompanying the guests.

A function was held at the airport to see off His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The national anthems of our country and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe were played. In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa and hugged him. His Excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the hospitality accorded him during his stay in our country and went aboard the plane, waving to the cheering crowd. The plane took off at 9:45 in the morning.

Message to Kim Il-song

SK160341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, upon leaving our country on October 15. The message reads:

Upon leaving your country today after concluding my visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I extend deep thanks to you, respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, and through you, to the Workers Party, government and people of Korea for the fraternal and kind hospitality accorded me and the members of the delegation accompanying me during our stay in beautiful Pyongyang.

At talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and frankness, we reached a unanimity of views and expressed the hope for the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and unity between our two countries. I am convinced that the visit this time will contribute to further strengthening the relations existing between our two peoples. All the successes achieved in the building of socialist society in Korea as a result of the correct embodiment of the chuche idea show that you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, contributing to the cause of Korean reunification, peace and progress, are one of the outstanding leaders of our time.

I wish you, respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the progress and well being of the Korean people, for the peaceful reunification of Korea and for the friendship, cooperation and unity between the Peoples of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe.

With high and fraternal considerations.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES REAGAN'S TAIWAN POLICY

SK170904 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0711 GMT 17 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 17 October commentary: "A Violent Interference in the Internal Affairs of the PRC"]

[Text] In a recent statement issued at the White House, U.S. President Reagan babbled that the U.S. Government will stick to the Taiwan Relations Act, saying that a peaceful solution to the question of Taiwan on the part of China becomes the condition for stopping U.S. sales of weapons to Taiwan.

This is a violent interference in the internal affairs of China and it shows that the U.S. ruling class persistently sticks to its maneuvers to fabricate two Chinas. How to solve the question of Taiwan and how to achieve national reunification is wholly an internal affair of the Chinese people, and nobody else has the right to meddle in it.

Nevertheless, the U.S. ruling class, while prattling about peaceful reunification of China, has exposed its intention to strengthen political and military assistance to Taiwan. This is an infringement on China's sovereignty and a violation of the principles stated in the PRC-U.S. joint communique.

In the PRC-U.S. joint communique issued on 17 August, both parties agreed on the principles that the sales of U.S. weapons to Taiwan should be steadily reduced and finally terminated at a future time. There should not be any kind of preconditions to these principles. The United States is only dutybound to observe these principles.

Nonetheless, not long after the issuance of the joint communique, the U.S. President added preconditions to these principles. This shows that the U.S. commitment stated in the joint communique is nothing but empty words and that the U.S. Government is employing hypocritical tricks in its policy toward China.

While paying lipservice to the development of relations between the United States and the PRC, saying that it is doing its utmost to this end, the United States is acting otherwise. Babbling about Taiwan's defense capability and parading the Taiwan Relations Act, the U.S. Government is throwing itself into supplying Taiwan with weapons with eagerness and enthusiasm.

Such a two-faced attitude of the U.S. imperialists stems from their goal of keeping Taiwan as a base of aggression by perpetuating the present status of two Chinas. In fact, Taiwan is being turned into an unsinkable aircraft carrier and the U.S. imperialists are straining the situation of this region by continuously supplying Taiwan with weapons. This is a criminal act that lays grave obstacles to peace and the peaceful reunification of China and is a vicious challenge to all the Chinese people who aspire for national reunification.

The Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. maneuvers to fabricate two Chinas and are sending full support and solidarity to the just cause of the Chinese people for reunification. Taiwan is inseparable territory of China. The U.S. imperialist maneuvers that disregard Chinese sovereignty and that are designed to fabricate two Chinas can never be tolerated.

The U.S. imperialists should stop trampling on Chinese sovereignty and stop interfering in the internal affairs of China and should immediately stop their maneuvers obstructing the Chinese people's reunification. Doing so would be in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples who aspire for a promotion of PRC-U.S. relations and would be better for the United States itself.

'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH CONDEMNED

SK160445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet education minister on October 12 threatened that "the chronic campus disturbances will be terminated at any cost," crying for "an atmosphere of study" and so on. He also blurted that the reinstatement of the illegally expelled students "leaves no room for consideration."

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Saturday says: Such outcry of the puppets discloses their intention to suppress the students' struggle more harshly in the future.

The puppet ministers blast came at a time when the suppression of the struggle of the students against U.S. imperialism and for independence and against fascism and for democracy became more wanton. The South Korean military fascists murdered in prison Pak Kwan-hyon, a former student of Chonnam University who had participated in the Kwangju popular uprising, while he was waging a long hunger struggle against the unjust persecution by the puppets and, on October 11, passed prison terms on eight students including Song Yun-sok of South Korean Kangwon University who had waged an anti-U.S. anti-fascist struggle.

The outrages of the puppets are a high-handed threat and blackmail to the South Korean anti-U.S. forces for independence and, at the same time, an intolerable challenge to national sovereignty and independence and patriotism and a heinous gangsterism for strangling the righteous struggle of the students.

By brutally suppressing and threatening the students and binding them hand and foot, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique scheme to break the spirit against U.S. imperialism and for independence and against fascism and for democracy growing ever higher in South Korea, prop up the U.S. imperialists colonial rule and prolong their remaining days. But this is a foolish dream.

Students in Kwangju staged massive demonstrations for two consecutive days, stubbornly resisting the suppression by the puppet police, in protest against the bestiality of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in murdering the Kwan-hyon in cold blood. With no amount of attempts can traitor Chon Tu-hwan ever extinguish the flames of independence and patriotism raging furiously in the hearts of the South Korean students.

VRPR ON WORKERS' HUNGER STRIKE IN SOUTH KOREA

SK160057 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0700 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Statement commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about the indomitable struggle of female workers at the Wonpung Textile Company for the right to existence and for democracy. As has been already reported, female workers at the Wonpung Textile Company are indomitable struggle against fascist oppression and for the right to existence and for democracy.

Since 27 September the female workers at the textile company, have staged a hunger strike, calling for a wage hike, the reinstatement of expelled fellow workers, the observance by company authorities of a collective agreement concluded with workers and immediate suspension of suppression of their labor union.

On 13 October some 200 female workers at the company began to stage a sit-in demonstration, calling for the release of detained fellow workers and the normalization of their labor union. The workers who have turned out in the struggle are burning with determination to continue their indomitable struggle until their just demands have been achieved. This is a most just and righteous struggle against the fascist dictatorship and the tyranny of comprador capitalists and for the right to existence and for democracy.

As has been widely known, having formed a self-regulated and democratic labor union by themselves, workers at the Wonpung Textile Company have continued an indomitable struggle to regain their trampled rights to existence and for democracy. In particular, workers -- including Miss Pak Sun-ae, who was unwarrantedly dismissed last month -- have resolutely struggled against the base maneuvers of the company owner and the government authorities to dissolve the democratic labor union. They have also fought against the company authorities for a wage increase, the right to existence and the interests of workers, standing at the head of the righteous struggle.

Looking on this struggle as a thorn in their flesh, the company authorities on 25 September finally perpetrated the atrocity of unwarrantedly dismissing them under the unwarranted pretext that they had agitated other workers to stage a strike and that they had been engaged in leading a strike and violence with the aim of driving the company to bankruptcy.

Unable to look on idly any longer at the vicious arrogance of the company authorities, female workers at the Wonpung Textile Company began a hunger strike on 27 September, staying up all night and, since then have continued an indomitable struggle in defiance of the fascist suppression of the authorities. Nevertheless, far from listening to their just demands, the company owners, mobilizing male workers, perpetrated the vicious atrocities of pulling the female workers out of the sit-in site and beating them.

This is a vicious challenge to the exercise of righteous rights and an intolerable criminal act violating sacred human rights. Such vicious acts by the company owners are a result of the base schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to suppress and obliterate democratic labor unions and the urban industrial evangelical mission. As anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment has recently grown among our workers and conscientious religionists, including members of the urban industrial evangelical mission, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frantically employed all possible schemes to suppress and obliterate them.

It is an open secret that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in collusion with the Wonpung Textile Company, has long intended to close the company in a bid to dissolve the company's democratic labor union. It was also quite clear that it was under the patronage of the Chon Tu-hwan ring that, when the female workers turned out in the righteous struggle, the company owners mobilized male workers and manipulated them to beat the female workers and held a government-sponsored rally under the pretext of driving out what they called the impure labor union, while letting other workers slander and defame the workers' righteous struggle and shout "away with the impure labor union" at the rally.

Lurking in this is a wicked political design of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to shuffle off onto the workers the responsibility for the current economic crisis and the bankruptcy of enterprises, which have resulted from its treacherous economic policy of dependence on foreign countries, to suppress the recently growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment among workers and to maintain the shaken fascist rule at any cost.

However, this is a foolish act. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Where there is resistance, there is struggle. This can be vividly proven by the struggle of workers at the Wonpung Textile Company, who are waging an indomitable struggle for the rights to existence and for democracy.

As in the past, they will, in the future, too, gallantly continue **their** righteous struggle for the right to existence and for democracy. Workers throughout the country and patriotic masses of all strata will also extend absolute support and encouragement to them.

The Wonpung Textile Company authorities should immediately accept the demands of the workers. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should renounce its antipopular policy of seeking only the interests of comprador capitalists and step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by the masses of people. The fascist dictator who turns away (?will of the people) will not go unpunished.

SPA CHAIRMAN HWANG CHANG-YOP VISITS IRAN

For Tehran radio and IRNA materials on the visit of Supreme People's Assembly Chairman Hwang Chang-yop to Iran, including his 16 October arrival statement and reports on his talks with Iranian leaders, see the Iran section of the 18 October South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC AIR FORCE MAJOR REPORTEDLY SEEKS ASYLUM

OW162318 Hong Kong AFP in English 2306 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (AFP) -- A Chinese air force major piloting a Chinese-made MIG-19 combat fighter landed at an airport outside Seoul yesterday seeking political asylum, reliable sources said today.

It is not yet known if the defecting plane came from North Korea or from mainland China.

The South Korean Defense Ministry ordered a total blackout of the news immediately for certain security reasons. The name of the alleged defector was not disclosed.

The South Korean Government is said to be unwilling to have any diplomatic trouble with China, with whom Seoul wants rapprochement. However, diplomatic quarters said it is possible that the alleged defector could be accepted by Taiwan.

This is the first time a Chinese MIG plane flew to South Korea in a defection bid. In 1953, shortly after the Korean war ended, a North Korean air force pilot named Roh Kum-suk defected to South Korea with his Russian-made MIG-15 to win a 100,000-dollar reward from the United States. He now lives in the U.S.

Further Report

OW170749 Hong Kong AFP in English 0728 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 17 (AFP) -- The South Korean Government today maintained a complete silence 24 hours after a Chinese air force major, surnamed Wu, piloting a Chinese-made MIG-19 combat fighter, flew into a military air base outside Seoul to seek political asylum.

The Defense Ministry ordered a total blackout of the news immediately after the plane bearing the Communist Chinese air force insignia on its wings landed here without apparently being intercepted.

(?It is) believed that the plane took off from mainland China. China's Shandong peninsula is only 450 kilometers (280 miles) from Seoul across the Yellow Sea.

Officials in Seoul said nothing could be disclosed about the incident while investigations were under way. Diplomatic sources said the defector could possibly be accepted by the Nationalist Government in Taiwan.

South Korea is said to be unwilling to have any trouble with China on the matter, particularly at a time when Seoul is seeking a rapprochement, if not formal ties, with China.

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON USSR OFFICIAL'S ROK VISIT

OW170444 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 17, KYODO -- A bureau chief of the Soviet Union's Culture Ministry will visit South Korea Sunday as Moscow's first ranking official to do so, Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN (newspaper) said Sunday in a Seoul dispatch.

J. Popov, the ministry's Art Preservation Bureau head, will stay in the country until Friday, according to the mass-circulation daily. Quoting informed sources in Seoul, it said he is expected to discuss expansion of Soviet-South Korea relations with Seoul government officials. But the daily did not say whom Popov will meet with or when or who invited him.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, an ally of North Korea, although it has opened its door to socialist countries for about 10 years.

Popov's visit coincides with a trip to Seoul by a delegation of the Soviet official news agency TASS, who took part in a meeting here of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA).

While allowing South Koreans to visit the Soviet Union for international conferences and sports events, the Moscow government in the past banned a trip to Seoul by its citizens. But diplomatic sources in Seoul said Moscow has changed the policy and notified Seoul, according to the newspaper. It quoted other diplomatic sources as saying Popov's visit will be helpful in defusing the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and northeast Asia.

South Korea has invited the Soviet Union, China and all other socialist countries to the 1988 olympics in Seoul, which North Korea says it will boycott. Former Foreign Minister No Sin-yong earlier said the government will launch all-out diplomatic efforts to make the 1988 summer games help improve its relations with communist and nonaligned nations.

FURTHER ON REPORTED PURGING OF MODERATES IN NORTH

SK160252 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- A North Korean faction led by Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u has recently placed Vice President Kim Il and other senior moderate politicians under detention, it was reported here Friday.

The TONGIL ILBO daily, quoting sources well informed on North Korean affairs, said Kim Chong-il, the son of North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song, and O Chin-u, people's armed forces minister, and their followers seemed to have put the moderates under detention on the pretense that senior Kim's recent trip to China has been a failure. Junior Kim and his followers are once again attempting to seek a hardline policy toward South Korea, it said.

Junior Kim and his party, who had been removed from the center of power, are now purging the moderates. They believe Kim Il-song's Beijing trip was a failure because China refused to grant economic aid to North Korea, the newspaper alleged.

FURTHER ON RETURNED FISHERMEN'S REMARKS TO PRESS

SK160214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The North Korean economy is lagging about 20 years behind the Republic of Korea's and the communist area is suffering from severe shortages of basic food such as rice, some of the fishermen released recently after detention in North Korea said yesterday. They also quoted North Korean officials as saying that North Korea has built a massive underground network of antinuclear shelters in its capital of Pyongyang in preparation for war on the peninsula. These and other disclosures about North Korea were made in a news conference held by 35 crewmen of a 114-ton fishing boat detained for 78 days after being abducted to North Korea July 13 while operating on the high seas northeast of Ullung Island off the east coast. The North Korean regime, under pressure from the South Korean Government and organizations such as the Red Cross, sent the fishermen of the cuttlefish vessel No 5 Masan-Ho to the South Sept 29.

One of the fishermen, Kang U-cho, 42, told reporters he heard a North Korean official accompanying him throughout the ordeal say that the situation of the North Korean economy, especially in the field of light industry, is similar to that of South Korea in the early 1960's.

The chief engineer of the fishing vessel also quoted the North Korean official, identified only as Choe, as telling him that the reason behind the lagging North Korean economy is that it has been placing overemphasis on the development of heavy industry for the production of weapons. According to Pyongyang watchers, this is the first time any North Korean official admitted to the worsening economic problems facing the world's most closed society.

Another fisherman, Kim Chong-nok, 43, revealed that he was told by a hotel manager in Pyongyang that people in the communist North will no longer eat such poor meals as corn cereal after the government finishes reclaiming 300,000 ha of land in the west coast. Kim said that although the North Korean did not go into details about the reclamation work, he had an impression that the food situation in North Korea is worse than ever. Kim said he often encountered signboards bearing the words "rice is communism" while traveling in North Korea.

A group of two or three North Korean officials, called "ideology instructors," forced the fishermen to see part of the country in an attempt to "brainwash" them, he said.

Three other fishermen, including Han Kil-hwan, also said the North Korean officials told them that Pyongyang has an underground network of antinuclear shelters for use in time of war. The fishermen said the shelter, located 150 meters underground, is connected with subway systems in Pyongyang. Han quoted a North Korean official as saying that no one in Pyongyang would be hurt even in case of an atomic attack against Pyongyang. Other fishermen said some North Korean officials told them Pyongyang has completed its war preparations.

They quoted the communist officials as telling them that North Korea could have unified South Korea had such incidents as the 1980 disturbances in Kwangju, Cholla Namdo, occurred in other places at that time.

Referring to the reported campaign by North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song to have his son Kim Chong-il as his successor, Pak Chae-pung said an extensive personality cult is under way to make sure that Kim Chong-il is the only person in line for the leadership.

A 40-year-old crewman, Pak Song-nam, said some North Korean agents ordered him to organize an underground resistance ring to overthrow the government once he returned to the South. Pak explained that the North Koreans told him to get his family members or relatives befriended with labor union leaders and urge them to incite mass demonstrations opposing the government.

He said all 35 crewmen of the Masan-Ho were forced to attend "an oratorical contest" during which they were asked to praise Kim Il-song and his achievements.

According to the crewmen, one of their colleagues was unable to attend the press conference because of illness he contracted in North Korea. They said a North Korean doctor had administered an excessive amount of medicine to the ailing crewman against his will.

Meanwhile, North Korea experts in Seoul said North Korea repatriated the crewmen after 78 days' captivity, earlier than ever, because it attempted to show its "humanitarian effort" toward the outside world. North Korea used to hold Korean fishermen as long as 10 months before sending them to the country, they said. "The unprecedented early return of the 35 crewmen was timed with Kim Il-song's visit to China," a North Korean-watcher said. He said North Korea appeared to have hoped to win the support of the fishermen and their family members by sending them before Chusok, the Korean version of Thanksgiving, that fell on Oct. 1.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON KIM IL 'HOUSE ARREST'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Unsuccessful PRC Trip, Kim Il 'House Arrest' Reported," published in the 15 October DAILY REPORT, page E 1:

Paragraph one, beginning of item, from line one, should read: "TONGIL ILBO reported today, quoting a source who recently returned from Pyongyang, that Kim Il-song's recent visit..." supplying dropped newspaper name.

POST: SRV SENDING ARMS TO THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK170150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnam has rotated more than 20,000 fresh troops into Kampuchea while sending more heavy arms to areas near the Thai border, Supreme Command Headquarters said in a report released on Friday. Vietnamese troops have also reinforced strongholds near the border and had stockpiled food and ammunition, the report said.

The Supreme Command headquarters said that between July and September Vietnam had reshuffled its troops, established an intelligence unit and deployed surveillance teams close to the Thai border. Vietnamese media had also launched attacks on Thailand, accusing it of having perpetually created tension in the area, the report said.

Weapons recently sent into Kampuchea included heavy artillery, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, 107-mm and 140-mm rockets and portable shoulder-fired SAM-7 missiles, the report said. It added that Democratic Kampuchean forces had been able to deal a heavy blow to Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces, especially along the northern section of Highway 5.

The Supreme Command Headquarters said it believed that Vietnam was preparing its troops for a major clash with the Khmer resistance forces which would result in heavy fighting along the Thai-Kampuchea border.

KILLING OF KPNLF COMMANDER, SON SANN RETURN REPORTED

BK151334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann has cut short his attendance at the United Nations to return here after the murder of a key commander of his anti-Vietnamese forces, sources said today. Foreign observers said Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, rushed back secretly on Tuesday, apparently because of possible factional fallout from the murder.

According to first reports, the killing Monday of Sar Luot, commander of the Nong Samet refugee encampment on the volatile Thai-Cambodian border, may have resulted from infighting among Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). Mr Luot, whose age was not immediately available, had been a leading resistance figure at the border since the Khmer Rouge communists seized power in 1975. Refugee workers who knew him said he was unpopular and quoted a rumor he had been killed under orders from other KPNLF figures. Another source said the killing, in an ambush at an unspecified point on the border, might have been a settling of scores or the work of Vietnamese-backed infiltrators.

Son Sann's snap trip back suggested the incident may have strained the KPNLF military structure. He had been expected to remain in New York at least until the UN General Assembly debates the Cambodian issue later this month, and was thought loathe to leave the stage to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge titular leader Khieu Samphan, his uneasy partners in the tripartite coalition formalized July 9.

Sources said the KPNLF leader was due to return to New York imminently, but this could not immediately be confirmed. KPNLF officials have ceased returning reporters' telephone calls since their house was searched here Tuesday by police said to be looking for an arms cache. One source said Son Sann's unexpected trip back could also have been related to the house search and its unknown significance.

Motives in Killing Cited

BK180145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- A Khmer Serei regiment commander and two others were ambushed and killed by two unidentified guerrillas near the Khmer People's National Liberation

Front's [KPNLF] commanding headquarters opposite Ban Sa-ngae here, a Khmer source said yesterday. One of the other two killed was the wife of the regiment commander. The source said the KPNLF regiment commander of a Nong Samet camp, Sar Luot, his wife, Kim, 30, and two other Khmer resistance leaders were traveling in a pick-up truck on their way back from Ban Sa-ngae to their camp near the Thai-Kampuchean border in Ta Phraya District when the attack occurred.

The ambush **took** place last Monday about 15 kilometres north of Ta Phraya District, when two unidentified guerrillas, armed with AK-47 assault rifles, fired about 60 shots at the truck, causing the vehicle to skid off the road, killing the three instantly. The only survivor was reported in critical condition and was taken to a hospital in Ban Sa-ngae. The source said he was a battalion commander at the Nong Samet-based Khmer Serei camp.

According to the source, Sar Luot was on his way to meet his leader, Prime Minister Son Sann of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, for a briefing on military strategy at the KPNLF's commanding headquarters. The source said the KPNLF's supreme commander, General Dien Del, was accused of masterminding the ambush, but he has tried to shift the blame onto the Khmer Rouge led by Mit Yon instead. The source also said that 20 minutes after the ambush, Gen Dien Del claimed 300 Khmer Rouge attacked his living quarters, killing one and wounding three others. However, as a result of criticism, the source said Gen Dien Del submitted his resignation, which was rejected by Son Sann.

The Khmer source gave [word indistinct] possible reasons, including infighting within the KPNLF and a conflict of interest in the area's black market racket, for the ambush on Sar Luot, who was quite powerful, having command of three battalions of about 2,700 men. In 1980, Sar Luot helped lead an attack on the Nong Samet camp, formerly known as Camp 007, wresting it from a rival faction led by In Sakhan. Since then he has monopolised the area's black market operations. The source also suggested that In Sakhan may be behind the ambush.

The source also reported that while fighting still raged between the Khmer resistance forces and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin troops, fierce clashes have been reported in areas opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts and on Route 5, which is about seven to 10 kilometres from the Thai border.

KHMER REFUGEES SAID RETURNING TO PRK FROM CAMP

BK120300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Thousands of Khmer refugees have poured out of a Thai camp back to Kampuchea since a call to action by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, diplomatic and relief sources said yesterday. The sources said a Vietnamese rocket attack on the refugees' Kampuchean destination failed to slow the determined Khmers, who leave Khao I-Dang camp at a rate of about 250 to 300 a day.

The population of Sihanoukville, the growing village formerly called O Smach opposite Chong Chom of Surin Province, has ballooned to more than 13,000 from its original 2,500 three months ago, the sources said.

Relief workers said the exodus from Khao I-Dang back to Kampuchea is entirely voluntary, and several concerned officials have been unable to convince the Khmers to remain in Khao I-Dang for their own safety.

A rocket attack last month on Sihanoukville wounded several villagers, but failed to deter newcomers, the sources said. They described the attack as "small, obviously a warning" from Vietnam to stop the influx or face the consequences.

Few of the returnees are soldiers looking to take up arms against Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime, the sources said. Most appeared to be civilians who wished to go home. They said Sihanouk's appearance at Khao I-Dang last July convinced many Kampucheans that they could return home without fearing reprisals from the Khmer Rouge, one of the other two coalition partners with the prince.

The only apparent advantage to life at Sihanoukville compared with Khao I-Dang is a little more freedom of movement. But the refugees are restricted from moving very far by surrounding Vietnamese minefields.

The exodus from Khao I-Dang began in mid-July right after the Sihanouk appearance there. It was halted about four weeks later by the government and relief workers -- following an appeal by Sihanouk himself -- because space at Sihanoukville was limited and returnees were being hemmed in by the minefields. It resumed last month, however, after Kampucheans at Sihanoukville managed to clear more land for new returnees.

The government and voluntary agencies believe that Kampucheans who volunteer to return to their homeland have the right to do so. Diplomatic sources said the workers of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees at Khao I-Dang have officially distanced themselves from the repatriation programme, but informally monitor the returnees to ensure that none are coerced into going. An international aid worker familiar with the programme said yesterday there is no shortage of volunteers to return to Sihanoukville. Selection of who goes is made by Kampucheans within Khao I-Dang without reference to Thais or foreigners, and the Royal Thai Army supplies transportation for those selected each day.

Meanwhile, REUTER quoted Thai military sources as reporting that Vietnamese troops in western Kampuchea exchanged mortar fire with Khmer Rouge guerrillas and with guerrillas loyal to Kampuchean coalition Premier Son Sann yesterday.

PRASONG SCORES REFUGEE HANDLING TO UNHCR BOARD

BK130356 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The secretary-general of the National Security Council yesterday warned an international conference in Geneva that the Thai people would be unable to bear the increasing refugee burden any longer, forcing the government to deal with the problem solely in the nation's interests. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said there were indications that other countries were trending to forget the refugee problem and to leave the whole burden to be borne by Thailand, causing deep concern to the government.

Speaking at the 33d meeting of the UNHCR [UN High Commission on Refugees] Executive Board, he reported that the Thai Government and people were alarmed by the drop in numbers of Indochinese refugees taken for resettlement by third countries. He criticised the application of immigration regulations by third countries which had originally proclaimed their humanitarian ideals in accepting "the starving and disease-ridden victims of war." Thailand did not impose such regulations on the refugees. "This is unfair to Thailand and hardly in accordance with the principle of joint responsibility previously announced," he said.

Giving an idea of the huge reduction in refugees admitted by third countries, Prasong reported that during the eight months from January to August this year only 24,123 refugees were taken from Thailand for resettlement abroad, compared with 70,395 in the same period last year. The average monthly rate of departures for third countries this year was 3,000, compared with 8,500 last year. He estimated that at this rate the number of refugees taken for resettlement this year would not exceed 40,000. The number last year was 102,561.

"The lesson we learn is that being too merciful could lead us to bear an endless burden and it cannot be forecast for how much longer the Thai people would want to live with the problem," Prasong said. The NSC secretary general, leading the Thai delegation to the conference, proposed three measures:

1. Third countries should increase their intake of Indochinese refugees from Thailand on humanitarian grounds rather than according to immigration procedures.
2. Voluntary repatriation should be allowed to take place with greater efficiency on the part of all concerned.
3. The system of orderly departure from Vietnam should be imposed effectively.

Prasong reaffirmed Thailand's intention to carry on with voluntary repatriations because a large number of refugees refused to live in countries culturally different from their own and wanted to return home. He voiced dissatisfaction with the slow progress made in the programme, which was supposed to be conducted with UNHCR cooperation. Only 1,670 Laotians have been repatriated with UNHCR help, but the main problem for Laotian refugees wanting to go home is the insecurity of life in their country. The chief obstacle to the voluntary repatriation of the Khmer refugees, according to Prasong, is the attitude of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime, which would like to turn the issue to its political advantage. Prasong called upon the UNHCR and the governments involved to make voluntary repatriation of the Khmers a success.

He appealed to the World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue their relief assistance to the 300,000 Khmer refugees on the Thai border rather than divert aid to Kampuchea, where travel and other restrictions prevent monitoring to ensure that the food and other materials really do reach the needy.

He also asked international agencies to help Thai villagers affected by the influx of Indochinese refugees. He reported that 200,000 Thais in seven provinces were affected, with 80,000 having to be moved from their homes. The Thai Government has had to divert money and staff to provide relief while international aid has been inadequate.

Prasong reported that the \$3.67 million donated by 12 countries through the UNHCR for a year-long anti-piracy campaign would increase the ability of units combating the pirates. But he said that like crime in New York or London, piracy could not simply be eliminated. An international effort was needed, he said, because the Gulf of Thailand is 300,000 square kilometres in area and Thailand shares the waters with neighbouring countries. Pirates of unknown nationality have attacked not only Vietnamese refugees, but also Thai fishermen.

Complaining about unjust allegations against Thailand over piracy, Prasong said that the Thai Government was determined to fight piracy, but international organisations would have to arrange for a joint effort by all countries if any anti-piracy campaign was to succeed. Prasong said that to stop pirates victimising Vietnamese boat people, Vietnam would have to cooperate with third countries in arranging the orderly departure of people seeking sanctuary helped.

He reported that Indochinese refugees were continuing to arrive at the Thai border. A total of 175,094 were in Thailand, 90,526 of them from Laos and Vietnam, in various camps; meanwhile, there were 84,568 khmers. There were another 300,000 Khmers along the border, Prasong said. More refugees were expected as a result of continued fighting and famine in Kampuchea, he said.

He confirmed that Thailand's policy of humanitarianism toward refugees must be matched by guarding of its national sovereignty and security. But the policy would be maintained, he emphasised, as long as there was support from other governments and international agencies.

USSR ASKS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF ARUN VISIT

BKL51448 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, Saowanit Khongsiri, reported that the Foreign Ministry is working out, with other government agencies concerned, the planned visit to the PRC by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. The prime minister has in principle accepted the invitation to visit the PRC. However, the invitation indicated that the visit was to be made before the end of this year. Therefore, the prime minister will have to make the visit this year if he wishes to go to the PRC.

The deputy director general of the Information Department also disclosed that Han Nianlong, counsellor of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, will visit Thailand from 22-30 October to observe Thailand's development projects. He will call on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and will hold consultations with the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

The Portuguese deputy foreign minister, Paulo Marques, will visit Thailand from 21-24 October as guest of the Foreign Ministry. He will call on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and will hold official consultations with Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong and Deputy Commerce Minister Praphat Limraphan.

Asked about Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong's visit to the Soviet Union, the deputy director general of the Information Department told newsmen that the Soviet Union had asked Thailand to postpone the visit because the Soviet deputy foreign minister is ill and cannot welcome the Thai deputy foreign minister.

PREM DECISION NOT TO CONTEST ELECTIONS VIEWED

Army Commander Comments

BK130635 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] In connection with the prime minister's declaration that he will not run in the upcoming elections, Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlangek said: [begin recording] There are no reasons why; it is just my feelings. There are now many political parties. Which party should he join if he runs in the elections? If he joins one, the others would feel discontented. The current Constitution stipulates that a candidate must belong to a political party and the party voting system must be used in the elections. Which party should he join, then? Because the prime minister is a good person, every party wants him to join. Now that he has made it public, it should be clear to all.

Many people have expressed many views about the prime minister. My remarks the other day were made before I met with him. I said then that I did not hear him say anything. I was asked how the prime minister felt about the matter and I replied that if I were the prime minister, I would not run in the elections because I could not choose between the various parties. All parties are good and they are members of the coalition government; which party could he choose, then? Every coalition partner has cooperated well with the prime minister. He cannot run under all four parties. I feel that he did the right thing by making public that he will not run. [end recording]

Kriangsak, Khukrit Cited

BK140956 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] General Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday at Don Muang Airport that he believed that a prime minister should be an elected member of parliament. Gen Kriangsak, leader of the National Democracy Party, said he agreed with M.R. Khukrit Pramot, the Social Action Party leader, on this point. But he did not say Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon should not be appointed the country's next leader.

Khukrit said on Tuesday that Gen Prem should not be appointed prime minister if he did not stand in the general elections next year. He made the comment after Gen Prem announced that he would not join any political party or stand for election in April.

Speaking at the airport before going on a three-week trip to the United States and Great Britain, Gen Kriangsak said that Gen Prem's decision was his own business. Asked if Gen Prem would be appointed prime minister after the elections, Gen Kriangsak said it was allowed under the Constitution. He said, however, that the appointment depended on Gen Prem's support in parliament, adding that if there was strong support, the prime minister's chances would be good.

Asked if Gen Prem's decision meant that the army was reluctant to relinquish its role in government, Gen Kriangsak said it depended on whether the country was unsettled or stable. He said that if everything was stable, then the army should step back.

The prime minister's decision would put many political parties at ease, he said, adding that now the parties can concentrate on their election preparations.

When asked if Gen Prem's decision would affect the stability of the government, Gen Kriangsak said he believed it would not. He compared the present government to a ship nearing the end of its voyage, adding that he believed the government would complete its term. "This is the first government which is about to end its term in office. I just hope that this happens and continues to occur in the following governments," he said. A stable government would be able to carry out policies and programmes for the benefit of the people, Gen Kriangsak said.

Asked if rumours that some of his party members were being bought by the Chat Thai Party were true, Gen Kriangsak said that this was a trick used by many parties. People who suggest such things are just playing politics, he said, adding that he disapproved of the idea of using money to entice members away from their parties.

He denied reports that the party was planning to share constituencies in the northeast with the Pracharat Party headed by Chaisiri Ruangkanaset.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK130420 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Nobody Believes Prem Is Going To Quit Politics"]

[Text] Let us face the facts as they appear today, because tomorrow they may change: 1) Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is not joining any political party. 2) He has no political ambitions because he has said so. 3) He did not say that he will not be the next prime minister. 4) If all goes well, keeping our fingers crossed, we will make history in Thailand by giving the parliament its first full constitutional term of four years.

If these "facts" are facts, then we are among the most surprised people in Thailand. As journalists, we have monitored the performance of Gen Prem as the prime minister for almost three years and we have been highly impressed by his honesty and integrity.

His total devotion, if we may use a British phrase, "to king and country", was demonstrated without the shadow of a doubt during the somewhat ridiculous April fool coup attempt. His hands are clean, his patriotism is unquestionable, but what about his political acumen and his understanding of the economic problems of the country?

The problem with persons like Prem, honest and patriotic, is that they are too easily maneuvered because they do not want to sully their personalities with "dirty politics". But politics is dirty either in a democracy or in a dictatorship or in a communist country -- and there is no way of escaping it. Yes, Prem has said that he has no political ambitions, and we totally believe him. But the point we are trying to make is that, since he is not a dirty politician who is cunning, others may have political ambitions for him so that they could grind their axes under the unimpeachable umbrella of "Pa Prem".

Politics is dirty -- ask Reagan, Schmidt, Suzuki, Deng, Marcos, etc. Prem's statement is itself politics, although he might have said that he has no political ambitions. He has just said that he will not become a member of a political party nor will he run in the elections next year -- again keeping our fingers crossed that there will be elections. But what is most important is that he did not say that he refuses to be the next prime minister.

Lots and lots of people want Prem as prime minister -- and by people we do not mean the man in the street, but politicians and power-brokers. With Prem being both prime minister and the father figure of the country, all the power-brokers can have a field day because anybody moving against the self-interest of pressure groups (everybody knows who they are) will be moving against Pa Prem, something that is unthinkable because of his credentials.

We do not like to ask the question, but it must come up sometime or other: Is Prem being manipulated? If he joins a political party and if that party does not win an absolute majority in the House of Representatives, and then he is forced to form a coalition government, he would be in the same position as the two elected prime ministers we have had in a long time -- the Pramot brothers, M.R. Khukrit and M.R. Seni -- and where does that leave the power-brokers?

The trouble with facing facts, as we are trying to do, is that highly controversial and sometimes unexpected situations have to be provided for, but there is one thing we can say boldly and truly about Prem. Power has not corrupted him as it has done far too many heads of government, not only in Thailand, but in various other countries. But corruption can be interpreted in two ways -- personal corruption, of which no man in his right mind will accuse Prem of, and allowing corruption, of which everybody is in doubt.

3D ARMY REGION SELF-DEFENSE PROJECTS GROWING

BK180957 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Deputy Commander of the 3d Army Region Maj Gen Sanong Rotphothong reported that the 3d Army Region is accelerating the setting up of village self-defense projects in the border areas to resist external aggression, infiltration and subversion. He said that in the beginning the program, which is aimed at strengthening border villages for self-reliance, will be implemented in the border areas close to Burma and in Chiang Rai, Nan and Uttaradit Provinces, close to Laos. About 20 border villages have been selected for development under the program. The program will be expanded to other areas. This has been successfully carried out in the 1st Army Region.

The deputy commander of the 3d Army Region said that selection of the villages is based on their site and location, that is, villages that are exposed to enemy infiltration or lie on incursion routes would be selected. Development projects will be launched to boost morale and unity among the villagers, to improve social conditions and to raise the people's income and living conditions. Projects will also be carried out to develop the village security system so as to enable villagers to effectively resist foreign incursions for at least a period of time.

PRC TROOPS 'PUNISHED' FOR 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

BK161542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1450 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Over the past days, while Vietnamese people at the northern border areas were urgently harvesting their 10th-month crop, Chinese troops many times conducted armed provocations against the Vietnamese people, intruded a number of areas of Vietnamese territory, threatening and disrupting the local people's routine work.

In Lang Son Province, on 9 October Chinese troops fired many rounds of 12.7mm machinegun and dozens of mortar rounds into the area of market posts Nos 48 and 52 and ricefields in Loc Binh District, completely destroying many hectares of ricefield.

In Cao Bang Province, on 8 and 9 October Chinese troops fired many rounds of 12.7mm machinegun and many mortar rounds into the (Thi Hoa) area, Hoa Nam District while Vietnamese peasants were harvesting their rice crops, killing a number of persons and damaging many hectares of ricefield.

In Quang Ninh Province on 8 October dozens of Chinese troops and many groups of Chinese militiamen infiltrated into the (Phong Sinh) area, Hai Ninh District and the area of marker post No 28, Binh Lieu District, illegally felling trees and taking them back to China. On 10 October a platoon of Chinese troops continued to infiltrate into the (Phong Sinh) area, Hai Ninh District, to fell trees, destroy houses and fire on the local people.

Along with these acts, the Beijing propaganda machine over the past few days repeatedly made slanderous allegations, saying that Vietnamese armed forces infiltrated and conducted provocations at the Chinese border area. This was aimed at misleading public opinion and covering up crimes committed by Chinese troops at the Vietnamese border areas.

Enhancing their vigilance and striving to protect the people at the border provinces who were harvesting their 10th-month crop, Vietnamese troops and people in these provinces promptly punished the Chinese troops who infiltrated and conducted armed provocations.

NHAN DAN TERMS 13 OCT PRC CHARGES 'SLANDER'

OW170805 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 17 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against a recent Chinese allegation about Vietnamese armed provocations on the common border. The paper says that the slander, contained in a note on October 13, was a crude attempt to justify China's failure to respond to Vietnam's proposals to cease armed activities and all other hostile acts on the border on the occasion of the National Days of the two countries. It also aimed at covering up China's recent crimes against Vietnam in the form of thousands of intrusions on land, in the air and on the sea, the paper said.

NHAN DAN points out that Beijing was also seeking to cope with public opinion in China and in the world as a whole which is viewing with sympathy Vietnam's persistent effort to solve disputes, normalize the Sino-Vietnamese relations, and settle all Southeast Asian problems in a way beneficial to peace and stability in the region.

The Beijing ruling circles, by persisting in vilifying Vietnam, show that they are bent on continuing a hostile policy towards the Vietnamese people, the paper says.

HA VAN LAU VIENS USSR-PRC TALKS, PRC RELATIONS

BK160142 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Moscow has told Hanoi that normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations would not harm the interests of Vietnam, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau said yesterday.

Speaking before his departure for Hanoi at Don Muang Airport, Lau said if the relations between China and the Soviets were restored to the "normal level", it would contribute to world peace.

Asked whether he thought the Sino-Soviet ties could be normalized, he said the Vietnamese were closely watching the normalization talks in China. A high-ranking Soviet delegation led by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev is holding exploratory talks with a team of Chinese officials in Beijing.

President of the Vietnamese Council of State Truong Chinh early this month visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party. At the end of his talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, they issued a joint communique which said much of the discussion was devoted to the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese relations. The statement also said the two leaders reached consensus on all issues and that normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations will not affect "third countries".

Asked about Sino-Vietnamese relations, Lau said Hanoi had made many peace proposals to Beijing with a view to a better relationship between the two communist countries, but the Chinese have never responded. "Our channels of contacts with China have been disrupted for over a year now," said Lau, who flew here on Tuesday from visit to Geneva at the invitation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

He said they discussed cooperation between UNHCR and his government over the orderly departure programme for Vietnamese who wished to leave their home country for resettlement in third countries.

Lau also met representatives from some countries who attended the meeting of the UNHCR Executive Committee in Geneva. He said Vietnam was ready to coordinate with UNHCR to facilitate the orderly departure of the Vietnamese people, but said problems could arise in practice. "Anyway, the problems could be resolved with understanding of each other's positions," he added.

RADIO ON SRV STANCE FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH PRC

ON160420 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Radio script: "Peace and Friendship Is the Wish of the People"]

[Text] The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of Vietnam, concluded its successful visit to the Soviet Union. In their talks, the Soviet and Vietnamese sides elaborated on their stands toward solving the issues between the Soviet Union and China and between Vietnam and China in the interest of their peoples and for the peace and stability in the region. Chairman Truong Chinh said that Vietnam consistently treasures the longstanding friendship between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people and is for normalized relations between the SRV and the PRC based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality and mutual benefit and on the peaceful settlement of disputes.

This is not the first statement and suggestion that Vietnam has made for solving the still-existing questions between the two countries. From 1979 to the present, Vietnam has made a dozen proposals. Of late, during the period of the Vietnamese National Day celebrations, Vietnam once again suggested that the Chinese side sit down for talks. In its message of greetings for the Chinese National Day, Vietnam seriously reaffirmed that the Vietnamese Government and people would, as always, make every effort to restore the friendship between the two peoples and the normal relations between the two countries as soon as possible in the interests of the two peoples and for peace in Asia and other parts of the world. Vietnam's stand is open and above-board.

Even though the Beijing authorities launched the aggressive war against Vietnam in February 1979 and engage in an all-round destructive war against the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese people deem it important to restore the Chinese-Vietnamese friendship and to bring about peace and stability in the region and are ready at any time to settle the issues which still exist between the two countries. This was clearly indicated in the joint statement issued last July by the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City. The three Indochinese countries once again called on the PRC to sign bilateral or multilateral treaties for peaceful coexistence with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. In particular, a proposal was made by Vietnam for resuming the Vietnam-China talks to solve the various questions between the two countries.

The Chinese people have a consistent peace-loving tradition. It is our belief that the Chinese people, based on this fine tradition, will exert efforts to improve China's relations with its neighboring countries and to bring about peace and stability in the region.

It is regrettable that so far the Chinese authorities have done none of the things they should have done in terms of their position. On the contrary, the Chinese leaders have taken action against the direction of dialogue. In the past, while vilifying Vietnam as engaging in provocations on the Chinese border, the Chinese authorities continued to send troops close to the Vietnamese border. They dispatched troops, airplanes and warships to commit provocations on hundreds of occasions. In the meantime, the Chinese authorities continue to support Democratic Kampuchea, a corpse of the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, bolster the remnant troops of the Khmer Rouge, undermine the livelihood of the Kampuchean people and aggravate the turbulent situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia. These acts of the Chinese authorities run counter to the interests of the Chinese people.

People often say that friendship is boundless. The Vietnamese people are always sincere and friendly in dealing with other peoples. As China's neighbor, the Vietnamese people earnestly hope to get along in a friendly way with the Chinese people and to join them in continuing the struggle for the cause of peace in Asia and the world. They hope that the Chinese people, based on their peace-loving tradition, will do their utmost to contribute to the glorious task of restoring the friendship between the two peoples.

VNA REJECTS CHARGE IN THAI LETTER TO UN SECRETARY

BK161516 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Japanese news agency KYODO, on 15 October [date as heard] Thailand sent a note to the U.N. secretary general saying that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea continued to conduct artillery shellings and intrusions into Thai territory during September 1982. In particular, on 11 September 1982 Vietnamese troops crossed the border into Thailand's Surin Province.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to totally reject this fabrication which is intended to distort Vietnam's good will and oppose the trend toward dialogue now being rekindled in the region, thus benefiting the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in their designs to continue to create tension between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries.

VNA REJECTS THAI CHARGE ON BUILDUP OF FORCES

OW151515 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 15 -- UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL on Oct. 14 quoted Thai military sources as saying that Vietnam had massively increased its armed forces at the Kampuchean border area opposite the Thai village of Nongchan with a view to preparing an offensive in the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorised to flatly reject this malicious fabrication.

VNA REPORTS VO DONG GIANG KYODO INTERVIEW

OW160802 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, October 16 -- Acting Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang granted the following interview to KYODO correspondent Rikiji Ito during the latter's recent visit to Vietnam:

Q: Has any progress been made concerning the proposals of the conference of the Indo-chinese foreign ministers since the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea?

A: There has been some encouraging progress. However, there are many obstacles at the moment, and we should not be overly optimistic.

Public opinion in the world has come to see more and more clearly that Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries sincerely want peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia on the basis of mutual concern for the legitimate interests of all parties. This has been realized by even certain important political circles in the A.S.E.A.N. countries.

The trend towards dialogue and reconciliation between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia has made another step forward, especially following Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to a number of ASEAN countries and the subsequent visit of Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau.

A number of countries in the West want to contribute actively to the quest for an overall solution beneficial to peace and stability in Southeast Asia outside the framework of the erroneous U.N. resolution on Kampuchea.

The United States, China and certain political circles in the ASEAN countries still harbour vain hopes about a tripartite coalition government of Khmer reactionaries, which they want to use as a trump capable of giving them an advantageous position in a political solution. Knowing that this card has no weight at all, they are trying to give it some political, military and diplomatic strength. For this purpose, they are making efforts detrimental to dialogue and detente in Southeast Asia. They hope that time will be in their favour. But time will go by and will teach them the necessary lesson that they have harboured vain hopes and have miscalculated.

Q: Has there been any improvement in relations between Vietnam and Thailand?

A: Relations between Vietnam and Thailand at the moment reflect rather clearly the situation we have just covered. On the one hand, dialogue and reconciliation between the two countries tend to make headway. On the other hand there is a state of stagnation, as a result of Thailand's vain hopes in its miscalculations. But the time will come when Thailand can see that such a stagnation is detrimental to itself -- primarily to itself -- and the only people to benefit from it are the forces of expansionism and hegemony which are seeking to undermine peace and stability in this region.

Q: How long will Vietnam and China remain opposed to each other? Is China's hostility to Vietnam the main feature of the relations between the two countries?

A: Reactionary elements in the Chinese leadership are bent on continuing a hostile policy towards Vietnam. In fact, they are continuing a war of sabotage on many fields against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. There is no [word indistinct] reason yet for the Vietnamese people to drop their guard. Rather, we must be prepared to cope with any situation, even the worst, which may be created by Chinese expansionism and hegemony....

At the same time, we shall seize any opportunity to normalize relations between the two countries, out of our desire to restore the traditional friendship between us and the Chinese people. This will be beneficial to the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people, and to peace in Asia as well. We have made many proposals in this spirit and have won the sympathy of public opinion in the world. But China has made no attempt to respond to us.

Q: A number of people say that Vietnam is receiving great assistance from the Soviet Union. Does that mean that Vietnam is losing its independence regarding the Soviet Union? What do you have to say about this?

A: Vietnam's independent character has been tested and proved by history. This can be seen by anyone interested in Vietnam's long struggle for independence and freedom. Vietnam is still facing many difficulties, but the worst period has been over. There is no reason for it to lose its independence now.

It is a known fact that Vietnam regards the Soviet Union as its strategic ally, an indispensable factor for the safeguard of its independence and security and for its development. But this will not prevent Vietnam from entertaining multiform relations with the West, the United States included. Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union do not hinder relations between Vietnam and the United States, and whatever obstacles there are have been created by the strings attached by the United States to normalization, strings which are unacceptable because they run counter to our independence and sovereignty, to the independence and sovereignty of the other Indochinese countries, and are against the interests of peace and stability in this region.

Q: What is the prospect of relations between the United States and Vietnam?

A: The time will come when the United States realizes that it can make no condition to Vietnam. The time will come when the United States realizes that there is a price to pay for its collusion with China against the three Indochinese countries. When such a time comes, relations between Vietnam and the United States will be normalized.

Q: The non-aligned summit has been postponed to next year. What will Vietnam do to contribute to the Non-Aligned Movement?

A: As it has always done, Vietnam will spare no effort to contribute to the victory of the Non-Aligned Movement. For the time being, it will actively contribute to the success of the seventh summit. What is most important is that the movement must preserve and promote its unity on the basis of its common objective: opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism, and all other forms of expansionism and hegemony.

Q: What steps do you think should be taken to improve relations between Vietnam and Japan?

A: Both sides must try. As far as Vietnam is concerned, we try to broaden relations with all countries of all socio-political systems, on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, of equal interests, of equality and mutual benefit. The Japanese Government knows this very well, but it is still weighing the pro's and con's.

Here, it runs into a contradiction between short-term and long-term interests, and there seems to be no satisfactory solution yet. The Japanese Government continues to side with the United States, China and the ASEAN countries in pressuring us. This may benefit it for the time being in its relations with the ASEAN countries. But, in the long run, it will not be in the interest of the Japanese Government in developing Japan's economic influence in the whole of Southeast Asia.

Many Western countries are gradually dissociating themselves from the Southeast Asia policy pursued by the United States, China and ASEAN. This should be food for thought to the Japanese Government.

FURTHER REPORTS ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO CUBA

Award Ceremony Speech

OW180653 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Reply speech by Chairman of SRV Council of State Truong Chinh at 13 October Havana ceremony held by Cuban officials to present him the Jose Marti Order -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrade leaders of the party and state of Cuba, comrades: First, I would like to sincerely thank the Communist Party of Cuba and the state and people of Cuba for the distinguished award you have granted me today.

I am also thankful for the very beautiful words of Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque regarding the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese revolution, and our revered and beloved leader, President Ho Chi Minh.

I feel very honored to receive this distinguished award which carries the name of Jose Marti, the great national hero whose life and achievements are closely associated with the Cuban people's history of heroic struggle for independence and freedom over the past century, the name of an outstanding Latin American intellectual and revolutionary.

Jose Marti was the first person in this hemisphere to warn, at the end of the 19th century, of the danger of U.S. imperialist expansionism and aggression. He was the first Cuban to sow the seeds of close friendship between the two peoples of Cuba and Vietnam. Jose Marti lived, fought and gave his life for the independence and freedom of Cuba and of all oppressed peoples in the world.

I feel even more honored for having received this order from the hands of our venerated and beloved Comrade Fidel Castro, the epitome of a generation of Cuban heroes who have continued and developed the noble undertaking of Jose Marti and have written the most brilliant pages of Cuban history, transforming his dreams into the radiant reality of today: an independent and free Cuba, a land of human dignity and justice, of patriotism and of pure proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades, the distinguished award that I have received today goes first to the glorious VCP, founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, who led our party in bringing about all the victories of the Vietnamese revolution. It also goes to the Vietnamese people who, through their staunch fighting, repeatedly defeated the most truculent imperialist aggressors to regain independence and freedom and who, today, are advancing steadily to socialism.

Dear comrades, to prove themselves deserving of the noble sentiments, trust and love demonstrated by the Cuban party, state and people, the Vietnamese people pledge to make every effort to successfully implement the resolutions of the 5th VCP Congress; enthusiastically boost production; resolutely fight and defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists; successfully build socialism; firmly defend their socialist Vietnamese fatherland; and make worthy contributions to the struggle to preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our party, state and people will do their best to unceasingly consolidate the relations, militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba, and strengthen the militant solidarity, relations, and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union, Laos, and Kampuchea and with other fraternal socialist countries. We will also strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation with all nonaligned countries and all the peace- and justice-loving forces in the world in the common struggle for the noble objectives of our times.

I hope that the Cuban people will score greater achievements in the fulfillment of the strategic tasks outlined by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba: production and defense. I hope that the Cuban people will successfully build socialism and firmly safeguard their Cuban fatherland, a solid outpost of the socialist system in the Western Hemisphere. I hope that the militant solidarity, friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Cuba will be eternally stable and strong.

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Thank you, comrades.

Tour of Santiago de Cuba

BK171150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Continuing his tour of Cuban districts, on the morning of 15 October Chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage arrived at the historic city of Santiago de Cuba, the cradle of the Cuban revolution. The delegation was accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, head of the PCC Central Committee's Control Department and vice president of the Council of State; and Faure Chomon, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Vietnam.

Santiago de Cuba, capital of the province of the same name and Cuba's second largest city, is situated at the foot of the Sierra Maestra Mountains -- former combat zone of the revolution -- and on Santiago Bay at the easternmost end of the country, 1,000 km from Havana. Here, on 26 July 1953, a group of revolutionary fighters under the command of Comrade Fidel Castro attacked the Moncada Barracks, starting the Cuban people's armed uprising against the dictatorial Batista regime. For a long time, this city had been the scene of important revolutionary activities conducted by the 26 July movement which concluded with the 1 January 1959 victory. Today, at the northern entrance to the city, the people of Santiago de Cuba proudly display a large billboard bearing the words "Santiago, yesterday rebellious, today hospitable, always heroic" to describe the valuable traditions of their homeland.

The people of Santiago welcomed Chairman Truong Chinh and the Vietnamese guests with all the special hospitality of the easterners. The welcoming ceremony was held at the (Antonio Mario) international airport. Hung in front of the airport terminal were a banner reading "Long live Cuban-Vietnamese friendship" and portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and Jose Marti, national heroes of the two fraternal countries. Next to these was a slogan reading "Heartily welcome esteemed Chairman Truong Chinh." On hand to greet the delegation were Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Eddy Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the provincial People's Administrative Council; (Santos Codoy), alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and many leading cadres of mass organizations and public organs in the province and the city.

A large number of people who had already assembled at the terminal with portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Truong Chinh waved flags and flowers to greet the distinguished guests and shouted slogans "United, Vietnam and Cuba will surely win," "Long live Vietnam" and "Long live Chairman Truong Chinh."

Soon after its arrival in the city, the delegation paid tribute at the Jose Marti tomb in the Santa Efigenia cemetery. Located on the city's outskirts, the cemetery is classified a national historical site because it is here that many national heroes, noted personages and revolutionary fighters who have sacrificed their lives for independence and the success of the Cuban revolution are laid to rest. Chairman Truong Chinh and members of the delegation laid a wreath at Marti's tomb and stood in silence to commemorate the greatest hero of the last century of Cuban history.

Then, chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage visited the 26 July School City -- formerly Moncada Barracks -- and its museum. Schoolchildren, clad in purple slacks and white shirts, the uniform of vanguard teenagers, formed lines of honor at the school entrance to welcome the delegation. After saying greetings to the visiting delegation, the schoolchildren presented Chairman Truong Chinh and other visitors with red scarves and invited the distinguished guests to enter the museum.

Chairman Truong Chinh stopped for a long while. He lovingly talked with the future masters of the beautiful Cuban fatherland and wished them many outstanding achievements in study and training. The school officials guided the delegation on a tour of the museum where pictures and artifacts of the Cuban people's 26 July 1953 armed uprising are displayed.

Chairman Truong Chinh wrote in the visitor's book: The delegation of the VCP and the SRV state is very elated to visit the 26 July school and its museum. The attack on the Moncada Barracks was a decisive turning point that led to glorious victory. Yesterday a fortress and today a school, Moncada is the symbol of the success of the Cuban revolution.

May the teachers and schoolchildren score many outstanding achievements to be worthy of the noble examples of the Moncada fighters! May the fraternal Cuban people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the PCC led by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, achieve even greater successes in building and defending the socialist fatherland and make a positive contribution to the world peoples' revolutionary cause! May the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba be constantly strengthened and developed!

Before leaving, Chairman Truong Chinh, on behalf of our country's delegation, presented the school with a souvenir.

From the 26 July School City, the motorcade bearing chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage traveled to Siboney farm on the road on which the Moncada fighters marched more than 29 years ago. The farm, located at the foot of the Sierra Maestra mountains, was the staging base from which the small force of 100-odd fighters led by Comrade Fidel Castro launched their attacks against Moncada. At the farm, Chairman Truong Chinh and his party visited a small house where keepsakes of Fidel Castro and his comrades-in-arms are preserved. He wrote in the visitors' book his impressions of the visit. We were deeply moved when visiting this modest but historic house. From this place, Comrade Fidel, the Cuban people's esteemed leader, and his comrades-in-arms departed to begin their valiant struggle which eventually led to the glorious victory of 1 January 1959. From that day, under the correct leadership of the glorious PCC headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the heroic Cuban people have continued to add illustrious chapters to their history by defending their socialist homeland, building socialism and performing their lofty international duty. It is our sincere wish that the fraternal Cuban people score many new and even greater achievements in carrying out the strategic tasks laid down by the second PCC Congress, in production and in firmly defending the socialist Cuban homeland, the outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

On the evening of 15 October, the party organization and people's council of Santiago de Cuba Province gave a reception in honor of Chairman Truong Chinh and the other comrades of the Vietnamese delegation.

In an atmosphere permeated with fraternal friendship, Comrade Jose Ramon Balaguer delivered a speech welcoming Chairman Truong Chinh and the Vietnamese delegation to the city of Santiago de Cuba and expressing the local people's admiration and love for and solidarity with the people and revolutionary cause of Vietnam.

In his reply, Chairman Truong Chinh thanked the party organizations, administrations and people of the province and city of Santiago de Cuba, the Cuban revolution's birthplace, for their warm welcome. He said: Every historical relic and every place we visited in Santiago de Cuba has made a strong impression on us concerning the tradition of dauntless struggle of the fraternal Cuban people, their determination to defend their homeland, and their spirit of zealous and creative labor.

We greatly rejoice at and admire the marvelous achievements in all fields scored by the people of Santiago de Cuba over the past 20 years and more, turning their birthplace into a prosperous, beautiful and strong province, in defiance of the frenzied acts of encircling and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. We are confident that, motivated by the Moncada spirit of revolutionary offensive, the people of Santiago de Cuba, together with the rest of the country, will continue to overcome all difficulties and trials in building and firmly defending socialist Cuba, the shining banner of revolution in Latin America.

Comrade Truong Chinh added: During our visit to Cuba, wherever we have gone we have seen vivid manifestations of the militant solidarity which has bound our two nations together in the struggle against our common enemies, namely, the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, for the lofty objectives of our time: peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. On this occasion, May 1, on behalf of the party, the state and the people of Vietnam, express our deep gratitude for the support and assistance filled with proletarian internationalism which the Cuban people as a whole and the people of Santiago de Cuba in particular have given to the revolutionary cause of our people.

Chairman Truong Chinh presented a large lacquer vase to the party organization, administration and people of Santiago de Cuba as a souvenir of their memorable meeting.

With this tour of the historic province of Santiago de Cuba, Chairman Truong Chinh has concluded his visits to various districts as well as his busy first week in Cuba, where his delegation has received a welcome marked by revolutionary ardor from the Cuban party and state. Chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage return to Havana early next week to continue the remaining part of the program of his visit to Cuba.

VO NGUYEN GIAP AT HANOI EDUCATION DAY CEREMONY

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[Text] According to VNA, on 15 October the Hanoi education sector, in commemorating the 14th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's letters to teachers, held a ceremony to commend advanced schools and outstanding teachers for the 1981-82 school year. Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the ceremony and presented the rotation banner of the Council of Ministers and conferred the Labor Order, Second Class to the Hanoi kindergarten and kindergarten teacher high schools. These two schools have scored outstanding achievements in educational work in the capital.

During the previous school year, 328 schools in Hanoi achieved the standard of advanced schools and 910 persons were outstanding teachers. In this school year, the Hanoi education sector continues to accelerate the "two goods" emulation movement and strengthen tasks concerning studying and teaching in order to improve the daily lives of cadres, workers and teachers.

On this occasion the Hanoi education sector presented certificates and commendation letters of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Education, the Hanoi People's Committee and the Hanoi Education Office to more than 50 units and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements in the "two goods" emulation movement.

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